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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/643,261	08/22/2000	Jae Woo Ko	K-210	9020

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EXAMINER

JOSEPH, THOMAS J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2174

DATE MAILED: 07/03/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/643,261

Applicant(s)

KO, JAE WOO

Examiner

Thomas J Joseph

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 May 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato (US 5,991,832), Ohkura (US 6,128,009), and Barnett et al. (US 6,369,840).

Claim 1:

Sato (US 5,991,832) teaches a method for displaying a reservation guide/confirmation screen on a TV (fig. 8 – 9; col. 5, lines 39 - 47). Sato teaches displaying a reservation guide screen if a user selects a reservation mode (fig. 8 – 9; col. 5, lines 39 - 47). Sato teaches setting the user's desired reservation state (fig. 8 – 9; col. 5, lines 39 – 47). Sato teaches displaying a reservation confirmation screen if the user selects a reservation confirmation mode (col. 5, lines 47 – 60).

Sato fails to teach using a predetermined key on the reservation guide screen. Ohkura (US 6,128,009) teaches using a predetermined key on the electronic guide screen (fig. 12). The buttons on the screen are predetermined keys that can be used for making reservations. It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the reservation guide screen taught by Sato with the use of a predetermined key disclosed by Ohkura. Doing so creates soft keys on the user interface that are familiar to the user.

Sato and Okhura fail to teach a two dimensional grid with a first dimension representing a plurality of days and a second dimension representing times of a day. Barnett teaches a two dimensional grid with a first dimension representing a plurality of days and a second dimension representing times of a day (fig. 9). It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the two dimensional grid with a first dimension representing a plurality of days and a second dimension representing times of a day taught by Barnett with the EPG technology disclosed by Sato and Ohkura. Doing so enables the user to access events by date and time.

Claim 13:

Barnett teaches displaying the reservation confirmation screen indicates blocks of time on prescribed dates during which a reservation event is scheduled (fig. 11, #1112).

3. Claims 2 – 4, 6 – 9, 11, 12, 14, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato (US 5,991,832), Ohkura (US 6,128,009), and Barnett et al. (US 6,369,840) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Schein (US 6,151,059).

Claim 2:

Sato does suggest the need for a designated time zone by displaying an EPG with data and time information. Sato fails to teach time. Okhura teaches a time (col. 25, lines 20 – 27). It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to combine the use of time zones taught by Okhura with the EPG disclosed by Sato. Doing so allows the user to choose a designated time.

Sato and Okhura fail to teach a reservation guide placing a time on the left and day on the top. Barnett teaches a reservation guide placing a time on the left and day on the top (fig. 9). It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine a reservation guide placing a time on the left and day on the top taught by Barnett with the EPG disclosed by Sato and Okhura. Doing so enables the user to make a selection according to time and day.

Sato, Okhura, and Barnett fail to teach a reservation guide combined with a time zone. Schein teaches a step of displaying the reservation guide screen that includes the steps of displaying date selected by the user on a horizontal axis (fig. 16b, #516) and displaying a time zone selected by the user on the vertical axis at a certain interval (fig. 16b, #520). The main EPG is also used as a reservation guide when the user selects a program to be recorded (fig. 23, #302). This is a method for making a reservation. It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the use of the vertical and horizontal axis taught by Schein with the EPG disclosed by Sato, Okhura, and Barnett. Doing so enables the user to view multiple days while viewing multiple times.

Claim 3:

Schein teaches the step of setting the user's desired reservation state including the step of selecting a desired date and a desired time using the predetermined key, displaying a program list corresponding to the selected date and setting whether to

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perform reservation recording or reservation viewing on the program list (fig. 24, #208; fig. 25). Schein demonstrates a program list for reserved programs (fig. 25). Barnett teaches a 2D grid having dates on a first axis and times on a second axis (fig. 9). Barnett teaches selecting desire events on a program list (fig. 10). The rationale for including showing time zone is taught by Sato, Okhura, Barnett, and Schein in rejected claim 2.

Claim 4:

Sato, Okhura, and Barnett fail to teach the step of displaying the program list including the step of simultaneously displaying icons for selecting at least one channel number corresponding to the date and time selected by the user, a broadcasting station name, a program title, and reservation recording or reservation viewing of each terminal. Schein teaches the step of displaying the program list including the step of simultaneously displaying icons for selecting at least one channel number corresponding to the date and time selected by the user, a broadcasting station name, a program title, and reservation recording or reservation viewing of each terminal (fig. 24). It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the step of displaying the program list including the step of simultaneously displaying icons for selecting at least one channel number corresponding to the date and time selected by the user, a broadcasting station name, a program title, and reservation recording or reservation viewing of each terminal taught by Schein with the EPG disclosed by Sato, Okhura, and Barnett. Doing so enables the user to view multiple programs while viewing multiple days and times.

Claim 6:

Sato teaches having a predetermined key including at least one of up/down keys and left/right keys (col. 5, lines 55 – 60).

Claim 7:

Sato teaches having a predetermined key including up/down keys (col. 5, lines 55 – 60). Sato, Okura, Barnett, and Schein teach the rationale for claim 7 in rejected claims 1, 2, and 3. Okhura teaches setting the reservation recording or reservation viewing state includes the steps of moving a cursor to the user's desired program on the program list using the predetermined key, and selecting the reservation recording or reservation viewing states on the user's desired program using the predetermined key (fig. 6, #41 – 47). The up, down, right, and left keys are predetermined keys.

Claim 8:

Sato teaches confirming a reservation (col. 5, lines 50 – 65). Sato, Okura, Barnett, and Schein teach the rationale for displaying the reservation confirmation screen including the steps of displaying a step on a horizontal axis and displaying a reservation states of a program selected by the user at the day and corresponding time selected by the user on a timetable in rejected claims 1 and 3. Schein teaches listing programs corresponding to a particular time underneath the said particular time in a vertical fashion (fig. 24). This is a method for displaying a time on a vertical axis at a prescribed interval.

Claim 9:

Okhura teaches the step of displaying the reservation state of the program selected by the user comprises displaying a set state of the reservation recording or viewing program selected by the user on a portion where the corresponding day crosses the corresponding time zone (col. 11, lines 62 – 67; col. 12, lines 1 – 2).

Claim 11:

Schein teaches the step of displaying the reservation confirmation screen further including the step of displaying consecutive reservation indicator on a prescribed portion of the corresponding program when the user selects the consecutive reservation on the reservation confirmation (fig. 25).

Claim 12:

Sato, Okhura, and Barnett fail to teach displaying the consecutive recording indicator further comprising displaying a separate symbol on a lower portion of the window where the corresponding day crosses the corresponding time zone. Schein teaches the step of displaying the consecutive recording on the lower portion of the corresponding program including the step of displaying a separate symbol on a lower portion of the window where the corresponding day crosses the corresponding time zone (fig. 7, #230). Schein demonstrates a method for scrolling where the user can change the time zone to include a different day. The scrolling icon extends to the lower portion of the screen. This method causes the corresponding day crosses the corresponding time zone. It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine displaying the consecutive recording on the lower portion of the corresponding program including the step of displaying a separate

symbol on a lower portion of the window where the corresponding day crosses the corresponding time zone taught by Schein with the EPG disclosed by Sato, Okhura, and Barnett. Doing so enables the user to view programs corresponding to the next day.

Claim 14:

Sato and Okhura fail to teach displaying a currently selected date and currently selected time on a prescribed portion of the screen. Barnett teaches displaying a currently selected date and currently selected time on a prescribed portion of the screen (fig. 11). It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine displaying a currently selected date and currently selected time on a prescribed portion of the screen taught by Barnett with the EPG disclosed by Sato and Okhura. Doing so enables the user to make a selection according to time and day.

Claim 15:

Sato and Okhura fail to teach selecting a cancel option. Barnett teaches a setting further comprising selecting a cancel option (fig. 14, #1413). Deleting an appointment acts as a cancel option. It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine selecting a cancel option taught by Barnett with the EPG disclosed by Sato and Okhura. Doing so enables the user to reverse the decision regarding making a selection.

4. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato (US 5,991,832), Ohkura (US 6,128,009), Barnett et al. (US 6,369,840), and Schein (US 6,151,059) as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Sun-Woo (US 6,370,554).

Claim 5:

Schein teaches the step of displaying the program list including the step of displaying a channel number corresponding to the date and time selected by the user, a broadcasting station time, and a program title on a sub screen at a prescribe location of the reservation guide screen (fig. 24). Schein teaches a reservation guide by demonstrating programs to be recorded for later viewing (fig. 24, #208). Listing programs to be recorded is a method for making a reservation. Any program list screen used for designating a program to be recorded is a reservation guide.

Sato, Okhura, Barnet, and Schein fails teach placing a reservation guide as a sub-screen in the center of the screen. However, Schein does suggest the need for placing a reservation sub-screen on the larger screen by teaching a GUI. Sun-Woo teaches placing a reservation sub-screen on the larger screen. It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to place a sub-screen as taught by Sun-Woo with the reservation guide screen guide disclosed by Sato, Okhura, and Schein. Doing so enables the user to open and close certain data as needed.

5. Claims 16 and 18 – 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato (US 5,991,832), Ohkura (US 6,128,009), Barnett et al. (US 6,369,840), and Schein (US 6,151,059) as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Alexander (US 6,177,931).

Claim 16:

Sato, Okhura, Barnett, and Schein fail to teach setting the reservation recording or reservation viewing state further comprising moving a cursor to the user's desired program on the program list using the up and down keys, and selecting the reservation recording or reservation viewing state on the user's desired program using the left and right keys. Alexander (US 6,177,931) teaches setting the reservation recording or reservation viewing state further comprising moving a cursor to the user's desired program on the program list using the up and down keys, and selecting the reservation recording or reservation viewing state on the user's desired program using the left and right keys (col. 9, lines 1 – 12). It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to set the reservation recording or reservation viewing state further comprising moving a cursor to the user's desired program on the program list using the up and down keys, and selecting the reservation recording or reservation viewing state on the user's desired program using the left and right keys as taught by Alexander with reservation guide screen guide disclosed by Sato, Okhura, Barnett, and Schein. Doing so enables move the cursor one position or cell at a time through the grid.

Claim 18:

Barnett teaches a background color of the event display indicating one of reservation recording, and simultaneous selection of the reservation viewing and the reservation recording for the corresponding event (fig. 11, #1109). The favorite event is a method for providing simultaneous selection of the reservation viewing and the reservation recording for the corresponding event.

Claim 19:

Sato teaches an event being a television program (fig. 6). The events on the EPG are television programs.

Claim 20:

Schein teaches adding events from a channel guide to a recording list (fig. 22). This inherently teaches a list of events to be displayed being determined to a user's selection of events from a channel guide.

6. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barnett et al. (US 6,369,840) and Schein (US 6,151,059)

Claim 17:

Barnett teaches forming a grid display having a first axis representing time of day and a second axis representing a plurality of days (fig. 9). Barnett teaches determining a list of events to be displayed on the grid display (fig. 9). Barnett teaches displaying events from the list of events on the grid at a position corresponding to a day of the event and a time of the event, wherein the time begins at a starting time of the event and ends at a completion time of the event (fig. 11, #1112).

While Barnett teaches making reservations, Barnett fails to teach a reservation screen for a multimedia device. Schein teaches displaying a reservation confirmation screen for a multimedia device (fig. 25). It would have been obvious to combine the reservation confirmation screen for a multimedia device taught by Schein with the reservation system disclosed by Barnett. Doing so enables the user to access multimedia programs for particular times.

Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claim 10 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

8. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: claim 10 cites in combination with the other claim limitations from which the claim depends, "displaying the reservation state of the program further comprising displaying a background of a portion where the corresponding program title is displayed at the day and time selected by the user, the background being one of a plurality of colors set in accordance with a selection of reservation viewing, reservation recording, and simultaneous selection of the reservation viewing and the reservation recording." Schein teaches displaying a day and time zone but fails to disclose the simultaneous selection of the reservation viewing and the reservation recording as taught by the Applicant.

Response to Arguments

9. The Applicant responds to the rejection of claim 1 by asserting that the programming guide taught by Okhura is not a reservation confirmation screen. The Examiner responds by stating that Sato teaches a type of reservation system with reservation confirmation screen (fig. 9). The Applicant's argument concerning "a two-dimensional grid, a first dimension representing days of the week and a second dimension representing times of day" is moot due to the new grounds of rejection. Do

to at least the above reasons, the rejection of claims 1 – 9, 11, and 12 remains standing.

Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

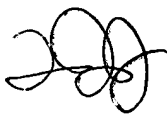
11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas J Joseph whose telephone number is 703-305-3917. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 7:30 am to 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached on 703-308-0640. The fax phone numbers

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for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-7239 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.


tjj
June 26, 2003


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